ers of the press, but a large crowd from all parts of the sy was gathered around the Court-House.

"Companies of the Fifteenth Register to New York Milkis, styled the "Hamilton Rither," attended, and to det. under the command of Col. C. A. Hamilton, The Monting to the Command of Col. C. A. Hamilton, The Monting titles, (Command A. Mari, C. The Monting titles, (C. The Monting titl

Lare watched him show his first trial and his nithmate testion he was entirely self-possessed. He per sisted in letters into concern to the less moment and when the first die him the dark-warrent, he still asserted it, if the same time said, in substance—for his voice was the same time said, in substance—for his voice was the same time said, in substance—for his voice was the testion of the same time said, in substance—for his voice was the same time said, in substance—that he forgave all who seem witness against him. He looked extre mely pale, the limbs and body trembled perceptibly, but it seemed more the effect of bodily weakness and the chill contents he same that he same and the chill contents he same and the child contents he sa

my minutes before one o'clock, Captain Boyd,

excitor.

At twenty minutes before one o'clock, Captain Boyd, to is a Depaty-Sheriff, performed the office of withdrawing the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the bolt, by means of the lever before described, and in the continue of the palsation was seid to have continued.

The corriet was a Scotcham by birth, as we understood, short 50 years of age; and a man of better information that is generally to be found among persons occupying the polition be has filled, previous to the commission of the come he has thus explained that of a farm laborer. His matements as to his foreour life are very condicting, and his story as much doubted as the improbable ones he has add, as to bis lest crime. He has said that he was a soldier and served in Amtralia, and again that he was a colonist and served in Amtralia, and again that he was a Colonist of these statements that he had been a convict transported the penal settlements of that Colony. Certain it is, however, that he has been convicted of petital arceay, [being released for highway robbery.] and contined for aix months a found employment on the farm of the murdered man "Indoif Vocras—an aged farmer. Riving on the border of Hempsteed Plains, where he appears to have been treated with much kindness and consideration. The old man's exceeded consisted of himself, his wife and a young girl, their grand daughter.

The circomstances attending the death of Mr. Vooris exceeded consisted of himself, his wife and a young girl, their grand daughter.

The circomstances attending the death of Mr. Vooris exceeded recombinances attending the death of Mr. Vooris exceeded rec

briefly these: On the 2d of March, 1802, (Atchinson having previously left his service, the deceased had a dispute with a German named Horbesabout some very trifling sum of money; Horbes drew a knife, and, as far as they could understand his broken English, threatened the old man, who retreated into the house, and the event caused great terror to his wife and granddaughter.

In the evening he went forth, as was his custom, to gathereges and fooder his cattle, and not returning, a neighbor who had called, sought him and found him close to the harn, with a wound in his head, almost speechless and quite mintelligible. Brought into the house, he lingered till undaught and died.

and died.

Horbes was immediately suspected and arrested, and while he was undergoing his examination before the Justice a Hempstead, the following morning. Mr. Downing wint into the more, above the barn, to throw down same hay, when his fork struck upon what proved to be a piece of sail-cloth, under which lay the convict Aitchinson, and in his pecket were found a knife and tobacco box, identified beyond all doubt as blonging to, and having been in the picket of the deceased.

Aitchinson immediately declared his knowledge of the fact that Vooris had been murdered; but stated he had heard some men say so on the road, and that he had only arrived that morning.

This story was remarkably confuted, the finger of Providence, as it seemed, clearly indicating its falsity. Foot

The story was remarkably before the story of the overshoes on Attchinson's feet; and it was proved that until within an hour after the murder, between and 7 clock in the evening, a hard frost set in, the ground pre-ciock having been wet and sloppy. The prints, there to, could not have been made in the morning, when the round was hardened by the frost which had intervened, it were, to fix a seal on this testimony of guilt! It was also shown that the murderer knew that Vooris

that intending to possess himself of it he had gone to the house, where he expected to find no one but the old woman and child, but on approaching found that a man (Mr. Ketcham, a neighboring farmer,) was there, when he rested to the barn and secreted himself in the mow; and he alarm being raised directly afterward he was precluded from the possibility of secone.

the starm being raised directly afterward he was precluded from the possibility of escape.
The trial came on in the Fall Term of the Oyer and Terminer, until which time Horbes had been also kept in custody. Evidence was then tendered to prove a dear aid as to Horbes, but the Court rated it out as anosiled for an immeressary unless the defense gave some evidence implicating him. The prisoner's coansel added no witnesses, and after being locked up all right and unable to agree, the Jorre Att-rney. Mr. Lamberson, however, being rest-field as is the facts, as evidently was the Court, "The District Att-rney, Mr. Lamberson, however, the District Att-rney are vidently was the Court, "The District Att-rney, Mr. Lamberson, however, being rest-field as is the facts, as evidently was the Court, "The District Att-rney was called throughout, was discharged.

At the last term a new trial was had, and for the better att staction of the Jury, this evidence was admitted. The

faction of the Jury, this evidence was admitted. To it was the conviction of Attehinson, as before and

The convict, ever since, has persistently asserted his in pocence, and has invesped bittery against the Coard-dury. District Astorney, his own course, and all the wit-pesses. His health has been very bad, and it was supposed that his forfeited life could not have been sustained many morths longer. He appeared in major better condition at the second than at the first trial, but since the adverse ver-

It was too plainly perceptible from the tone of all the in babitants of the country assembled, that there was no field ing of sympathy existing within its limits for the unbappy man, and in truth the crims and subscript for the unbappy ing of sympathy existing within its limits for the unit sply man, and in truth the crime and subsequent conduct of this criminal left little room for it. With death and eternity staring bits in the face, be had expressed uough! but hostlity to his fellow-man. The efforts of Rev. Mr. Smissth and Rev. Mr. Moore, who have constantly attended him to awaken Christianity and repeatance, have proved utterly vain, and he resolutely dispensed with all religious services in his last moments.

In his cell was a bag containing a few articles of old clothing, &c., which he directed to be given to another prisoner, but who had been discharged. The Sheriff opened it in the presence of our Reporter and found among other things the copy of a long letter intended for the Governor, asserting his innocence and endeavoring to point out discrepancies in the evidence.

There has not been an avecution within Ounce Country

There has not been an execution within Queens County ore for forty-six years; the last having been in the year

before for forty-six years, the last the Long Island Railroad Company, by their obliging Conductor, afforded great accommodation to the Press and all attending from New York on the occasion, by stopping near the Court House, which in this county is placed in the midst of a perfect desert, "remetus a toto orbe."

CITY ITEMS

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., DAY AND EVENING

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., DAY AND EVENING

MACRETH, as before at the Broadway Theater to-night; Mr. Forcest as the Thore.

The Obstinate Familly. "I The Old Dutch Governor" and "The Wandering Minstrel," at Burton's to-night; Mr. B. as "Von Dunder" and "Jim Bags"

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, at Wallack's to-night; Mr. W. as "Say, lock." Also, "Asmodens," with Miss Keene as "The Little Devil."

THE PRAYER DOCTOR, a new drama, at the St. Charles. Also a new burleages, "Macbeth," and "The Limerick Boy," and "Boable-Bedded Rosen."

211. PRY, this evening, at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon, "The Hunchback."

EMAN CHARIOT RACES, Tournaments, and innumerable feats of wonder at Francoun's Hippodrome, this afternoon and evening.

THE ANY THE RACES, Tournaments, and innumerable feats of wonder at Francoun's Hippodrome, this afternoon and evening.

THE ANY TO AN EXPENDING THE STORY OF THE HIPPODROME, ST. THE FORCES, ST. THE HOLY LAXB WIll be exhibited as usual. THE KEYFTLAN MISSISSELEY, Burkespoon, &c. &c., in great variety this evening, by Wood's Minstrels.

OWEN'S ASCENT OF MONY BLANC this evening at the Chinese Rooms BANYART'S PANDEAMA OF THE HOLY LAXB WIll be exhibited as usual. THE KEYFTLAN MISSISSELEY, Burkespoon, &c. &c., in great variety this ENYTHAN MISSISSELEY, Burkespoon, &c. &c., in great variety this Creening, by Wood's Minstrels.

OWEN'S ASCENT OF MONY BLANC this evening at the Chinese Rooms.

THE MANINOYON EXHIBITION is open, as usual, day and evening.

HELLER'S SECOND SIGHT AND DEADLY IN COURSE ROOMS.

Mr. Frazer is giving each night this week at the Stuyvesant Institute a vocal entertainment, songs, and hallads, accompanied by explanatory remarks, anecdotes, &c. He is much applauded, and his programme is novel and curious. Mr. Frazer, it will be remembered, produced the "Bobemian Girl" originally here, doing the tenor part, and he was for many years the partner of the late celebrated

Miss Kimberly, who is spoken of in all the Boston papers with much approval, will read the Midsummer's Night's Dream, accompanied by an orchestra, solo vocalists and chorus, performing Mendelssohn's Music in illustration of it-the entertainment to be given at Metropolitan Hallon Monday evening, May 16. This was heard, the Boston journals say, by a great crowd in that city, and the - Exper iment was highly successful. Mr. Eisfield, conductor of the Philarmonic Society, will lead next Monday, and Paul Julien will play two Solos.

LAUNCHED .- On Thursday a schooner of about 250 tuns burden was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. M. & C. L. Bayles, of Port Jefferson, L. I. She is built for Messre. H. Tooker, J. B. Overton, and others, and will be used in the Southern trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Dickinson, who is one of her owners, and a resident of the above-named place.

LT The annual sermon before the American Society for orating the Condition of the Jews, will be preached to

The friends of a Whole World's Temperance Convention, will assemble at the Broadway Tabernacle, this avening at a o'clock. Addresses by Lucy Stone, of Boston, Dr. Saodgrass, of Baltimore, &c.

New-York and Vicinity; What to See and What to be Seen; with Hints and Advice to Those who Visit the Great Metropolis." It contains little truth and a vast deal of mere guess work, and bad guessing at that. The statement that the avenues, as a general thing, are not graded or leveled; that the Island reaches to 200th st. instead of 255th st.: that New York is an extreme Northern seaport, when it is south of all the great ports of Europe; that but two railroads land their passengers in the City without change of cars; the old instead of the new rates of coach fare; the list of the principal hotels leaving out the Clarendon, the Union Place, &c., and putting in some mere porter houses ; the very innocent brothel puffing of Broadway; the im aginary dance houses in the Bowery; making all the mock auctioneers to be Jews; the delineation of cook fights, rat killing, &c., which are put down as the leading public amusements: the puffing of some theaters and the entire omission of others, and the general tone and character of the pampblet stamp it at once as unreliable catch-penny trash, not worth half the time we have thus wasted upon it. The man who gives two cents-instead of two shillings -for it will be sadly cheated. All the decent information which it centains may be gathered in ten minutes from the advertising columns of almost any city paper.

FINE LUMPS.—We saw at the Metropolitan Hotel, last night, three lumps of California's yield-one of pure gold \$1,020; and two of quartz, from Mariposa, one estimated at \$3,100, and the other at \$2,300.

THE TURE.-Union Course, Long Island, trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness, between Smith Burr's Washington filly, "Rose of Washington," and the Black Hawk colt " Ethan Allen," came off on Tuesday last, May 10, which was won easy by the 4 year old statlion in three straight heats, doing his first heat in 2 h. 36 sec., being the fastest time on record by any 4 year old. The day was the fastest time on record by any s-year old. The day was very fine, and there was a very large attendance of turf men from all parts of the State. The odds current were \$100 to \$50 previous to starting.

Trotting May 10, match for \$1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness for 4-year old colts:

H. Jones, names B. S. Ethan Allen, 1, 1, 1.

Smith Burr, names B. M. Hose of Washington, 2, 2, 2.

Time 2, 30, 2, 39, 2, 44.

Time 2.36, 2.39, 2.47. Trotting match came off May 12 over the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, for \$1,000 a s de, between "Mic" and "Taconey," mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness, which was won by "Mac" in three straight heats. "Taconey" was restless and behaved badly throughout the race. An immense amount of money changed hands on this race. "Taconey" was the favorite at \$100 to \$40.

"Taconey" was the favorite at \$100 to \$30.

Time 2.30, 2.313, 2.38.

Boann of Enceation—Error Corrected.—We are informed that the effort to substitute Davies Arithmetic for Thompson's, in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, on Tacsday evening, failed, and the decision in favor of Thomson's was resificated by the Board.

Fine.—Several false alarms were rung by the fire belis on Theredox malt and velocity morning.

on Thursday night and yesterday moraing.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1] o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank building, corner of Broadway and Pine st. occupied by Mr. Homer Morangen, metioneer. The fire was occasioned by some defect in the flues connected with the furnace used for heating

the building, and on cutting away a portion of the door one of the beams was found to be burned through. Several Fire Companies were on the ground, but fortunately their services were not required, as the fire was extinguished by a hand here, which was quickly attached to a hydrant on the promises. Had this fire occurred at night it would have proved

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of an unknown man North River. The deceased was about five feet in hight, and had brown har and a goatee. He was dressed in a drab overcost, blue cloth pants, black sile vest with hard bettons, black cravat, red striped shirt and white flamed under shirt. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the ody, and a verdict of "Death by Drowning," was ren-

Close up the week with one of Roor's splendid Daynerrectypes of yourself, wife family, relations, or friends. His Recommet No. 363 am can't accessible. Crayon Pictures taken at no

We have just received the Annual Report of the Let We have just received the Athnua Relpoir of the New Graefenburg. Water-Gure Essablishment, for the last year, of all the cases heretoines treated at that institution, tegether with the detailed statement of many cases written by patients themselves, over their own names. Some of these cases are of a most remarkable character, and come from sources of of the highest respectability. A candid examination of this report exament fail to convince all of the superior efficacy of this mode of treatment, and the remarkable success of this Institution, which is one of the oldest, as it is one of the bast in the country. To any person making application by mail, post-pair, a cony will be sent gratis. Address R. Holland, M.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., N.D., Charactericelburg, N.Y. [From the Water-Cure Journal.]

[From the Water-Cure Journal.]

Look outfor your Forkers.—The boundless celebrity and inmense sale of Lyon's Magnetic Powner and Pills have induced unprincipled men to counterfast these preparations. The unitations commin deadly ingredients. They cannot salely be used in families, while Lyon's Powder, fatal to insects only, may be sprighted with impunity even in a nursery, as it is free from anything dancerous to human bealth or file. See that Lyon's name.—E. Lyon's—is on every package. Central depot No. 4M Broadway.

TO THE LADIES.—Rich Plaid Silks, Printed Jaconets and Bereges—Usedelle, Prinson & Lake, No. 471 Broadway, invite their numerous patrons and the public to a choice and varied assortment of the above goods, just received by the last steamer, and are now ready for imprection.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN TIEMS.

The St. Thomas Church Case.—The City Court has been occupied the past two days in trying an action for trespass, brought by the Trustees of the S. Thomas Church in Willoughby-st., against Thomas Dobson and Abraham B. Flower. Defendants were charged with having, on the 30th of March last, removed the furniture of the Church, which it appears was claimed by Dobson as mortgages under a mortgage executed by S. B. Daley. Some forty witnesses were examined. On the part of plaintiff it was contended that there was no consideration for the mortgage and, therefore, defendants had no legal right to enter. The case was given to the Jury on Thursday afternoon, and a verdict of \$150 damages was rendered for the plaintiffs. The amount claimed was \$1,500.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

DIDICATION.—The German Lutheran Church, corner of South First and Ninth sts., was dedicated on Thursday fore-South First and Ninth sts., was dedicated on Thursday fore-noon and atternoon. At 10 o'clock A. M. a preliminary ad-dress in the German language was delivered by Rov. R. M. Schluter, of Poughkeepsie, after which the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hait, of the Sixth st. Lutheran Church of New York. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a sermon was preached in the English language by Rev. Mr. Shock, of the Lutheran Church in Mulberry st., N. Y. This Church sdide-is built of brick, in the Gothio style of architecture; and cost, including a fine organ, about \$9,000. On Sunday next, Rev. Mr. Schluter, of Poughkeepsie, is to be installed pastor of this Church.

DISPENSARY REPORT.—The following report by Mr. DISPRISARY REPORT.—The following report by Mr. Hardcastle, the Apothecary, shows the number of patients treated at the Dispensary for the month of April. The whole number of patients treated was 410, viz. At the Dispensary, 327; at their homes, 22; vaccinated, 41. Males, 152; remales, 258. Places of nativity—United States, 153; Ireland, 231; England, 14; Germany, 12. Prescriptions, 692. Names of diseases treated—Injuries, 34; minor surgery, 65; skin, 38; nervous, 36; abdomen, 38; rheumstism, 12; eye and ear, 17; heart, lungs and throat, 68; fevers, 17; confinement, 1; vaccinated, 61; urinary, 3, Total, 410.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES .- John Hennessey, who was so seriously burned at the explosion on Tuesday afternoon, died on Thursday night. Yesterday afternoon a Coroner's

Missing.—Constable Gideon Austin, of the First Wardhas been missing for the past three weeks. When last heard from he was at Kingston, and intended to start for home the next day.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

AADUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY,-A most remarkable abduction occurred at Bergen Corner, on Thursday evening, soon after 9 o'clock. A young lady named Emily Teal, of a highly respectable family, of splendid education and retiring habits, stepped into the yard, and while there must have been seized, gagged and carried away. Her brothers

First. She is appeared from feet long; her engine, bollers, and appeared of other feet long; her engine, bollers, and appeared of other feet long; her engine, bollers, and appeared of other feet long; her engine, bollers, and it is not common from an hourly like from Libertys to Saysteen and Terminal Engine from the first seed, belong in the Merchants Filed sanctation, weather than magnificent seed to the first seed to the common to the long to the first seed to the common to the long to the first seed to the common to the long to the first seed to the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the common to the long to the first seed to the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the common to the long to the first seed to the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other than the most inscribed from the form the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other than the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other than the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the received in the Cut to the warms of the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other than the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other ones the received in the company with any form the ID-1, standard, other than the ID-1, standard of the ID-

Hunterdon County, May 16, 17, and 18. He will afterward visit Essex, Passaic, Morris and Sussex Counties.

The Liquon Trayfic in Newark.—A correspondent of The Dealy Advertiser says: "The liquor tradic, localist and unlicensed, supports the chief of the disorders and crimes of our city. The juil commitments arise chiefly from this source, (eight out of every ten, as testified to by the juiller.) The time and expense of the Courts are about in the same proportion, occasioned in like manner; and this in unceasing continuation. It is somewhat amusing to watch the license operation; then to observe its fruits in crime and disorder, of every varied kind; and then, to visit the juils, courts, and prisons. Look at the reports of the Jail Committee and Chapidin; all prisoners in one year, and s out of 10 on account of rum. Of the 25 having signed the temperance pledge, a recommitted. Let the mass meeting of foreigners look at the reports, and take to themselves shame for their assault upon our temperance restrictions and Sabbath regulations; 100 against whom commitments were ledged were foreigners. Is there as hope of obtaining a prohibitory law in New Jersey, and of breaking this hitherto "perpetual motion?"

The Executive Committee of the Newark Temperance Society, feeling the importance of preparation for this renewal of the endeavor to obtain a prohibitory law at the hands of the next Legislature, and moved by the recent presentment of the Grand Jury of Essex County, and sympathising with the movements and praiseworthy efforts of the Common Council and Police to secure law and order, Temperance and Sabbath keeping among all classes of the community, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition there to; and in view of the importance of removing from the youth of the city, and from those who are unable to refran from drinking, the greatest incentive to vice and the ruin of our social system—invite all the friends of law and order to join them in sustaining a series of monthly Temperance meetings, at which distinguished

CAMBER Jait .- There are 16 persons confined in the Camden Jait in four poorly-ventilated cells. The jail is

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Case of John J. Hicks. The Supreme Court, on the appeal, reversed yesterday

forenoon the decision of Judge Morris, and held that Mr. Hicks is bound to answer on the investigation before the Recorder relating to alleged frauds, and ordered that he be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. [Judge Morris, it will be recollected, after Mr. Hickshad been committed by the Recorder for refusing to be sworn, discharged Mr. H. on habeas corpus deciding that the Recorder did not have jurisdiction, and the case was appealed to the General Term, which has decided as above.] The following is the opinion of Judge Roosevelt, of the General Term, and contains, it is said, the views entertained by the other members of

The People, &c_agt_J.J. Hicks.

RC=EVELT, J.—The witness, thicks, was committed by the Recorder and was discharged by a Judge of this Court. We are now, in effect, under the certificant which has been issued, cauled upon to decide which of these two officers was right.

issued, called upon to decide which of these two onlices was right.

If, on the return of habous corpus, sued out by a party alleging himself to be unjustly deprived of his liberty, it shall appear upon examination by the officer, that the presoner is detained in custody "for any contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment, by some Court, efficer, or body, having authority to commit for the contempt so charged," the law makes it his duty "forthwith to remand such party." 2 R S. 567.

From this language, as well as from the nature of the case, it is obvious that the Legislature, in allowing a kelicus ceryus, did not intend that the officer, issuing it, should revise the decision of the committing magistrate, and deter

tually guilty of the contempt alleged. He was simply to determine two questions:

First. Whether on the face of the commitment, a contempt was specially and plainly charged; and

Scondy: Whether the officer, whose name it bors, had authority to commit in such eases.

To remove all doubt, however, the Legislature, in another

To remove all doubt, however, the Legislature, in another section of the same act, (sec. 42.) expressly declared that "no'court or officer, on the return of a habeas corpus, should have power to inquire into the justice or propriety of any commitment for a contempt made by any coart, officer or body, according to law, provided the contempt was specially and plainly "charged in the commitment, as above directed." See also Cassell's case, 6 Hill, 165.

Is the Recorder, then, an officer having authority to commit for contempts, such as that charged in the commitment now under review!

The statute in relation to the arrest and examination of

ow under review?

The statute in relation to the arrest and examination of The statute in relation to the arrest and examination of offenders, (2 R. S. 70c.) declares that Justices of the Supreme Court, Recorders of Cities, and sundry other officers designated in it, "shall have power to issue process for the apprehension of persons charged with any offense, and to execute the powers and duties conferred in that title." And it further provides (sec. 2. 2.) that, "whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that a criminal of ferse has been committed, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to examine, on cath, the complainant, and any witnesses, who may be produced by him. And it is shall appear, from such examination, that any criminal offense has been committed, the magistrate shall issue a proper warrant, &c., to take the person accused, &c., and to bring him before such magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Thus, it will be seen, it is not only right, but the duty of the Recorder, to investigate criminal accusations. But how is he to investigate, if he has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses? It is said he may interrogate on eath the person preferring the complaint, and the witnesses who may voluntarily submit themselves to his examination. If, however, the witnesses, shown, perhaps, to have been actually present at the commission of the offence, refuse to volunteer, must the course of criminal justice, for thatreason, stand still? Has the magistrate, although charged with a duty, no compulsory power to enable him to perform it? If a suit, even between private in dividuals, be pending in another State, a justice of the peace in this State may compel the attendance of a witness to testify in behalf of either party; (2 R. S. 3/2). And yet, if a criminal proceeding before a like magistrate be pending in this State itself, no such power, it is said, existed in behalf of the people. To such a length, indeed, is the proposition carried, that if the magistrate himself from a window in the City Hall, saw three persons together in the street, one of whom he knew and the others he did not, and a murder was actually perpetrated under his own eye, he could not compel the known person to attend and testify as to the name of the nurderer, so as to enable him to issue a warrant for his appelension.

Such a state of the law, if it existed, would argue great W. Thus, it will be seen, it is not only right, but the duty of

issue a warrant for his appehension.

Such a state of the law, if it existed, would argue great remissness on the part of the legislature, and indeed would involve them in the absurdity of giving to the Magistrate the power of issuing process for the apprehension of persons accused, and yet denying him the power of issuing a summons to require the attendance or witnesses to enable him to determine whether the process of arrest ought to be issued—and the further absurdity of providing, under the title of "Fees of Justices of the Pence," an allowance for a subpena for each witness, of six cents," (2 R. S. 749,) without any authority to issue a subpena—and finally, the still further contradiction of expressly enjohing that, "whenever any Magistrate shall issue any subpena in any criminal proceeding or trial, he shall indorse upon the back thereof a memorandum, showing whether the same was is sued for the people or for the prisoner."

It would seem, from these provisions, to be perfectly ob-

sued for the people or for the prisoner."

It would seem, from these provisions, to be perfectly obvious that the Legislature, when they gave to the Magistrate the power of examining into off nees and arresting offenders, supposed that, by necessary application, they had also given him the authority necessary "to receive the powers and duties conferred," comprehending in the grant the power "to issue a subpena for the people in any criminal proceeding." It is also a fundamental rule, in the construction of stat-

utes as well as constitutions, that the grant of an express power carries with it, by necessary implication, every other power necessary and proper to the execution of the power expressly granted. Assuming then, that the magistrate had the power to

pel the attendance of the witness and to require him to be sworn and testify, had he authority to punish a refusal on the part of the witness to give evidence when actually in the presence of the magistrate, and if so, in what manner? Under the head of "miscellaneous provisions respecting criminal proceedings," it is enacted (2 R. S. 748, sec. 41) criminal proceedings," it is enacted (2 K. S. 718, sec. 41) that "any magistrate authorized to exercise any jurisdiction in respect to offences, shall have the same power to preserve order, during any judicial proceedings, and to punish for contempts in the like cases and the like manner, as provided in the second chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to justices of the Pace in civil cases."

By those provisions, (2 R.S. 240, sec. 83)a justice of the peace is authorized to issue subpenas "to compel the attendance of

corder certifies that the Controller of the City "appeared before him and made complaint that certain criminal of fenses, to wit criminal frauds upon the Corporation of the City of New York, and the obtaining by criminal means money from the Tressury of said City, had been committed in the City of New-York by divers persons unknown."

That the Controller (admitting the certificate in that respect to be open to review) did substantially make the complaint so certified, is so proved by his affiliavit; and the only point, therefore, suggested by the return, and remaining to be considered, is, do the acts complained of, if proved, consistint in law a "criminal offense."

ing to be considered, is, do the acts complained of, if proved, consistint in law a "criminal off-nes!"

By the 2nd section of the general provisions concerning crimes and their punishment (2 R. S. 702.) it is declared "that the terms "crime" or "offense," when used in this chapter, or any other stantic shall be construed to mean any offense for which any criminal punishment may by law be inflicted. "Francis affecting the public may, in cartain cases, be punished criminally, even at common law—(The People against Stone, 9 Wend, 182.) And under the statute, (2 R. S. 677.) every person who, with intent to cheat or defrand another, (extended by a subsequent section, at page 703, to cities and corporations generally.) shall designedly, by color of any false token or writing or by any other false pretense, obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtain from any person any money, personal

precense, obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtain from any person any money, personal property or valuable thing, upon conviction thereof shall be punishment by imprisonment, &c.

There is then a class of frands which are not only criminal in their nature, but criminal in law, and punishable by the Courts as "criminal offenses," and a class, therefore, of which the Recorder and the other magistrates referred to, the invital interference of the court of the courts as the invitation of the court of the had jurisdiction, so far at least, as to inquire into their pro-bable commission, and their probable perpetrator, and to order his arrest and trial.

bable commission, and their probable perpetrator, and to order his arrest and trial.

Again, it is objected, that the Controller, in his complaint, accuses no particular persons by name. The law, to set the proceeding in motion, requires no such specification. It simply provides that consplaint shall be made that a criminal offense has been committed, no matter by whom. One of the very objects of the preliminary inquiry may be, and we know trequently is, to ascertain the name of the perpetrator, as well as the other particulars of the alleged oftense. To this end witnesses are to be produced by, that is on the part of the complainant. They are to be produced as witnesses are usually produced, by plaintiffs and defendants in civil suits—by request, if willing, by subpena, if not—it being the universal understanding that a wincess attending by either mode, at the instance of a party, is a witness—produced by the party. It is their testimony which is not only to corroborate, but to give certainty to the accustion, and to determine at whose door it should be laid. All the complainant can make oath to may be that the act has been done, and that A. B. and C. D., if interrogated, can tell who did it. For aught that appears, this, in the

has been done, and that A. B. and C. D. if interrogated, can tell who did it. For aught that appears, this, in the present case, was precisely the position of Mr. Hicks, and the only question intended to be put to him was. "Do you know the handwriting of a certain fraudulent voucher?" Can't be possible that the witness, in such a case, can fold his arms, and in effect say to the magistrate, "first tell me who did it, and then I will tell you?"

Allow such an objection on the part of a witness, to prevail, and a murderer perpetrating his bloody deed in broad day, in the presence of a dozen bystanders, might, as already suggested, walk the streets unfouched, if eleven of these bystanders preferring the complaint were ignorant of his name, and the twelth, who knew it, refused, unless coerced, to make the disclosure.

his name, and the twelith, who knew it, refused, unless coeres d, to make the disclosure.

Much has been said of the supposed inquisitorial character of the proposed examination; and the Recorder, in the rhetorical language of counsel, has been painted as boring, or attempting to here, a sort of indicial augus into the bosom of the winess, to extract from that sacred repository the secret thoughts and purposes which its owner, as an American freeman, had a right to veil from the eyes of all but the Omniscient. The history of the long since buried and justly execrated court of Star Chamber, has also been cited by way of warning. Were this court to yield to such appeals, every party and every witness, in civil as well as in criminal proceedings, might with as good, and in most instances much better grounds claim exemption equally with Mr. Hicks. The privilege of withholding information in the possession of a witness, not implicating himself, and of which the public good demands the disclosure, can challenge no sympathy, and it seems to me is entitled to no favor. There may be considerations, it can be well conceived, which should induce a witness, or at least justify him not to volunteer; but when a magistrate, indispatably passessing criminal jurisdiction, after objection and arguster of the star of the content of the country of the content of the co sistance in refusal unless satisfactorily explained, save more of obstinacy than the assertion of right.

mere of obstinacy than the assertion of right.

Having arrived at the conclusion that the Recorder had
the lawful authority to require the witness to testify, and
to enforce his decision, if necessary, by imprisonment,
nothing is left for us but to remand the witness to the custody of the Sheriii, there to remain until he shall submit to

be sworn and to testify.

As a consequence, the order appealed from, discharging the said John J. Hicks, is reversed. The following opinion was furnished by Judge Ed-

wards:

The People, &c., sgr., John J. Hicke

EDWARDS, J.—The return to the certification shows that on
the 21st of March, 1853, the Controller of the City of NewYork, appeared before the Recorder, and upon his oals
stated that in his official capacity he had the custody, care,
and control of documents, vouchers, and papers relating to
the financial department of the City, and that from such
documents, and from information received from various
quarters, which information he believed to be true, frands
to a very large amount had been committed upon the public
treasury of the City, which frands he believed to be criminal
in their nature and character. He further stated that there
was one wherein the Corporation of the City, as he believed,
had been defrauded out of a sum of money which he specified, by the rendering of a false and frandulent account—
that the bill had been rendered for a greater amount than field by the rendering of a false and fraudulent account— that the bill had been rendered for a greater amount than should have been charged to the Corporation, and that the money was drawn out of the City Treasury by virtue of a warrent founded upon such talse and fraudulent account, and he further stated that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that various other frauds of a criminal character had been perpetrated upon the Corporation in the presenta-tion of bills.

tion of bills.

After this complaint was sworn to, the Recorder issued a subpens directed to the respondent, commanding him to appear before the Recorder at a time and place therein stated to testify the truth and give evidence according to his knowledge, in a certain matter on the complaint of the Controller and verified by the eath of himself and others, alleging and charging the commission of certain criminal offenses within the City of New-York.

offenses within the City of New-York.

The responds at refused to appear as commanded by the subpena, and therefore the Recorder issued an attachment, by virtue of which the respondent was brought before the Recorder, and upon refusal to be sworn and testify, was adjudged to be guilty of a criminal contempt, and was committed to prison until he should submit to be sworn and testify, or until he should be discharged by due course of law.

The sixth chief control the expunent of the certification of the certification.

tifv. or until he should be discharged by due course of law. The first objection taken upon the argument of the certicrast was, that the Court, as then organized, could not entertain jurisdiction of the matter.

The facts upon which this objection is founded are, that at the commencement of the term of the Court the Justice elected in this district, who has the shortest time to serve and who is designated by the Status as the presiding Justice of the Court, was absent from the State, and, owing to such absence, the Justice elected in this district, who had the next shortest time to serve, was, by an order duly made at the commencement of the term, designated by the three Judges convened to hold the Court to preside at such term. Sometime afterwards, and during the continuance of the at the commencement of the term, designated by the three Judges convened to hold the Court to preside at such term. Sometime afterwards, and during the continuance of the term, the regular presiding Justice returned, and was in the city at the time when the continuance of the term, the regular presiding Justice returned and was in the city at the time when the continual was brought on for argument. Upon this sixte of facts, it was contended that it was necessary to the legal organization of the Court that he should act as the presiding Justice. The Constitution declares that provision may be made by law for designating from time to fime one or more of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who is not a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to preside at the General Terms of the said Court, to be held in the several districts, (Const. Art. 6, p. 6). The Judiciary Act of 1847 provided that the Justice of the Supreme Court in each judicial district having the shortest time to serve, and who was not a Judge of the Court of Appeals, nor appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in the first class, should be a presiding Justice in the Supreme Court, (Laws 1847, 392.) And by an Act passed in the year 1848, it was provided that in case of the absence of the presiding Justice appointed to hold any General Term of the Supreme Court, any three Justices convened to hold such term might designate one of their number to preside at such General Term, (Laws 1848, p. 282.) When the Statute declares that the Justice designated may preside at such General Term, if deemed expedient, and not merely during such portion of such term as the absence of the regular presiding Justice shall continue.

The next objection taken was that the District Attorney had no authority to procure a certiorari to be issued.

The stante provides that all proceedings commenced under the stricle relating to write of Habeas Corpus may be removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court to be there examined and corrected, (2 R. S. 573, p. 84.) It does not say who shall act a

this District, is the proper person to not in the matter. (See The People vs. Cassels, 5 Hill 169) It was next cost nded that there was not such a indicial occeding pending before the Recorder as authorized

it appears from this that there are two distinct stages in the proceedings which are necessary to authorise a fluid commitment. The one is preliminary to the issuing of a warrant; the other is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the party charged with the offence shall be committed to prison. It will be observed that in both cases, it must appear that an offence has been committed, but the statute requires that there shall be probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty only in the last case. The reason of this undoubtedly is, that it was intended to vest the magnistrate with a liberal discretion in issuing his warrant. It will also be remarked that the statute does not require that the complaint to be made before the magnistrate shall be in writing, or under oath; and in this respect it differs from the com plaint which is required in the case of proceedings to compel a party to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace. (2 R. S. 704.) The Statute does not state in what form the complaint shall be made, nor what facts shall be set forth, nor whether it must contain a charge against a particular person, nor whether it must contain a charge against a particular person, nor whether the facts must be stated as within the knowledge of the complainant, or upon his information and belief. A simple complaint that an offence has been committed is all that is necessary to authorise the magistrate to act: that is to examine the complainant on oath, which is the first step to be taken.

The question then arises, how much must be proved by the examination of the complainant to authorize further action on the part of the magistrate. It is clear that the statute does not contemplate that the complainant shall prove all that is necessary to authorize further action on the part of the magistrate. It is clear that the statute does not contemplate that the complainant is hall prove all that is necessary to authorize further action on the part of the magistrate. It is clear that the statute does not contemplate that the co cient in an indictment for procuring money by false pro-tenses, yet it contains so many of the elements of crime that no magistrate could, consistently with a propor discharge of his daty, refuse to give the matter any further investi-

gation.

But it is said that, even if it be so, still that the Recorder

gation.

But it is said that, even if it be so, still that the Recorder had no power to examine any other witnesses than such as were produced before him by the complainant; that is, such as voluntarily presented themselves for examination.

The English Statute of 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary C. 13 p. 4, provided that the Justices or any one of them, being of the quorum, when any prisoner was brought before them for nanslaughter or felony, should take the examination of the prisoner and information of them that brought him, of the fact and circumstances thereof, and Mr. Chitty says that "the Magistrate having by this Statute, authority to examine the party bringing the offender, which expression is construed to include as well the accuser as all witnesses in support of the charge, as incident to this authority, has a power to bring before him all persons who appear upon the outh of the informer, or who may occur to the Magistrate himself, to be material witnesses for the prosecution, and for this purpose may issue his warrant to a Constable, requiring him to cause the witnesses to appear before the Magistrate and give evidence." (I Chitty Cr. L. 76)

But what would be the practical effect of adopting the construction contended for by the respondent? A complaint might be unde, and witnesses might be produced in support of it, and there might be sufficient evidence to show that an offense mad been committed if a single additional fact could be proved, and the examination might se-

support of it, and there might be sufficient evidence to show that an offense nad been committed if a single additional fact could be proved, and the examination might establish beyond a doubt that a particular person could prove that fact, but such person would not appear before the Magistrate voluntarily. The result would be that the whole prosecution would fall for want of power to compoi the attendance of the witness. Or a case might occur in which one of the witnesses who voluntarily appeared in support of the complaint knew of the fact which might be essential to make the chain of evidence complete, and he which one of the witnesses who voithitarily appeared in support of the complaint have of the fact which might be essential to make the chain of evidence complete, and he might refuse to be examined, and withdraw, and the Magistraic could not prevent him from doing so. But it is said that this only shows that the law is defective. I do not think so, I think that it shows rather that such a construction of the law as is contended for, is neither reasonable nor sound. When the Statute easys that the magistrate shall examine any witnesses who may be produced by the complainant, it means any witnesses who may be produced either voluntarily, or by means of such process as the law allows to compel the attendance of witnesses. Every party to a sait produces the witnesses in his behalf at the trial. But in doing so he is not confined to such witnesses as voluntarily appear. If necessary, he resorts to compulsion. It does not follow, because no express power is given to the magistrate to issue a subpena that no such power exists. In an anonymous case, which is reported by La Coke, (12 Co., Rep. 130.) he says that in a motion made by him before the Justices of the King's Bench, it was unanimously resolved "that, when the Statute gave power to Justices of the Peace to require any person or persons to take the oath, the law implically gave them power to make a warrant to have the body before the justices of the supplication of the process of the process of the supplication of the process of the process of the process of the supplication of the process o them; for, quando lex aliquid alieni concedit, conceditur et id sine quo res ipsa esse non protest."

In reference to the case before us, the statute states what are the general duties of the Magistrate. It does not profess to point out the means by which he is to execute those duties; and it seems to me that the natural and necessary conclusion is that he may use such means as are known to the law, and such as are used in all similar cases (see The Receiver Wennell 5. Hill, 19); and such must have been People vs. Wyngall, 5 Hill, 19); and such must have been the intention of the Legislature, for the statute which provides for the fees of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases allows a charge "for a subpena for each witness." and in a subsequent section it provides that "whenever any Magistrate shall issue any subpena in any criminal proceeding or trial, he shall indorse upon the back thereof a memorandum, showing whether the same was issued for the people or the prisoner" (2 R. S. 749). These provisions show be youd a question that it was supposed by the Legislature that the Magistrate had the power to issue a subpena in criminal proceedings; or, in other words, the power is as sumed to exist. But it is said that even if the power to issue a subpena exists, still that the Magistrate has no right to enforce the attendance of the winess in case of disobevides for the fees of Justices of the Peace in criminal to enforce the attendance of the witness in case of disobe-dience. The power to issue a subpena means the power to issue one which shall be effective, or it means nothing. It means the legal and not the mere physical power. It means the power to issue a subpens which the party is bound and may be compelled to obey. But it is said that, even if this power exists, yet that the Magistrate cannot compel the The statute which makes provisions respecting criminal

The statute which makes previsions respecting criminal proceedings, gives express power to any magistrate to punish, for contempt, in like cases, and in the like manner, as provided in the second chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes in relation to Justices of the Peace in civil cases. (2, R. S. 748) In the chapter referred to, it is provided that when a witness attending before any justice, shall refuse to be sworn, and the party at whose instance he attended, shall make eath that the testimony of such witness so for material, that without it he cannot safely proceed in the trial of such cause, such justice may, by warrant, commit such witness to the jail of the county. (2 R. S. 274). In the case of criminal proceedings, there is no cause pending and no party to a cause to make an affidavit of the materiality of the witness. It was in reference to this difference in the two cases that the statute provided that the magistrate might punish in the like cases, and in the like

materiancy of the wintest. It was in reference to this difference in the two cases that the statute provided that the
magistrate might punish in the like cases, and in the like
manner, and not in the same cases and in the same manner.
The object of the statute which requires the oath of the party
is, that the justice may have sufficient evidence of the materiality of the witness. In the case before as the Recorder
certines that he had examined the complainant, and
certain witnesses produced by him touching the matters
embraced in the complaint, and that upon such examination it satisfactority appeared to him that the respondent
was a material witness. As the letter of the statute cannot
be followed, it seems to me that it is a sufficient compliance
with its spirit, that enough appears from the examination
taken before the magistrate to show the materiality of the
witness. There could be no more satisfactory manner of
ascertaining his materiality, and the judgment of a magistrate is certainly of as much weight as the opinion of a
party, although given upon oath.

I think that the order discharging the respondent should

I think that the order discharging the respondent should be reversed, and that he should be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff to be held by him under the commitment issued by the Recorder.

The General Term was composed of Judges Edwards,

The room was filled by appetators, witnesses, &c. The following is the testimeny, thus far, of the father of e child Chas, W. Techer, sworn: I reside at Mobile, Alabama,

the child

Cens. W. Treiser, swern: I reside at Mobile. Alabama;
I am a corperier by trade; a freeman, and have always
been so, my ago is about 35 or 36, as near as I can resolbeet; I have been married seconding to the few of the
country where I live, about fifteen or sittlem years; my
wife is Emma Washington; Edward D ngias, a colored
nan, married me. Doughs was in the habit of prauching;
ny affe was a slave. [The Court said if they agreed publick to be husband and wife, it is all that the Common Law
requires.] The wirness said they were married when they
requires. The wirness said they were married when they
are dead. Heary was born in April, 1841, as near as I can
are dead. Heary was born in April, 1841, as near as I can
hence; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane, now present; she was
heme; the other child was Jane's mother is now alive;
she ard I live together when I am bome; I left her there,
she ard I live together when I am bome; I left her there,
my wife and myself have lived together all the time since
we were married; first became acquainted with Mrs. Porter
when she bought my wife; I was married to my wife before
when she bought my wife; I was married to my wife before
has her to the regro trader; she was born; our acquaintance
is skept up to the present time; when my wife was first
bought she was bought to come to St. Louis and Cedar-st,
in Mobile; there was where I found her; she was bought
of the negro trader by Mrs. Porter; they were there when
I first saw Mrs. Porter; my wife was then taken to St. Francis-st and resided with this lady, (Mrs. P.) I lived there
with them; she bought my wife is monthin to look for Miss
keep her. Mrs. Porter hved at different places in Mobile; I knew her as Mrs. Rose Cooper; did not know her
by any other name

unless the latter is proved, I would not take the cand and from the party having her.

Witness resoured—I serived at Cincinnation the 9th of May. I went there after my child.

By Judge—I do not know that she had been out of the custody of Mrs. Porter.

By Mr. Culver—While my wife and myself lived with Mrs. Porter she kept a house and lady boarders, a whole let of them; I have seen handreds of men go in there.

Q. By Culver—Did she have any husband? [Mr. Brady here asked that the examination of the case may be posponed, as he had to examine another witness at 12 o'clock, in another case.

here asked that the examination of the case may be possible of the color. The matter was then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock. The Court told Mrs. Porter she would be required to have the child present at that time.

The respective parties were present. Mrs. P. with the child: also a number of spectstors, among them Louis Napoleon, and some other leading colored persons.

Br. Culver, who appeared as one of the comusel for petitioner, stated that the father of the child had just arrived from Cincipani, and had not had any opportunity to speak to the child, and it was proper be should have an opportanity of doing so. The Judge said the first thing was to establish the right of the father to the child. Mrs. Porter, who sat with the child within the inclosure, near the Judge, and the father of the child at the further end of the rooms, said, "Charles, come up and see the child." The father went to where they sat, and Mrs. P. said to the child, who is called Eliza Trainor,) to kiss her father, but the child turned away and said she did not want to do so, but Mrs. P. insisted on it. The father then spoke in a low voice to the child, when the Judge said he could not whisper to her. It was stated he told the child that her mother and brother, who were in Mobile, were anxious to hear from her.

The return to the habeas corpus, &c., were read. Mr. Brady objected to the testim only of the father, and said that the petitioners have abandoned the charge of kidnapping, and it is a mere question of custody of the child, and the father cannot be a witness. Mr. Culver said they had not abandoned that portion of the petition; and they will show that Mrs. Porter, who has the child, is not a fit person for its custody.

After other remarks on both sides, and reference to the

son for its custody.

After other remarks on both sides, and reference to the case of Barry agt. Merceau, &c., the Judge concluded to

admit the testimony.

Before Judge Boswokru.

Lesis Stewari agt James Murphy, ke.

To recover damages for injuries arising from being knocked down by an omnibus, alleged to have been rapidly and negligently driven, while plaintiff was crossing Broadway, already referred to. Verdiet for plaintiff, \$800.

Court Calendar.....This Day.

Common Pleas—Part II.—Nos. 803 to 907, 909 to 913, 918, 917, 918, 919, 898. Part II.—Nos. 834, 861, 863, 865, 864, 870, 874, 875, 765, 876, 869, 902, 920, 922, 923.

Cincuit Court—Monday—Nos. 579, 574, 289, 575, 1,745, 420, 561, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 10, 98, 10, 99, 434, 587.

Superior Court—Monday—Nos. 2, 139, 368, 435, 81, 153, 156, 557, 543, 549, 549, 655, 63, 175, 350, 324, 395, 397, 241, 242, 202, 506, 502, 371, 522, 467, 90, 531, 559, 560 to 570.

SCENERIC COURT-General Term-Published on Satur-

ANDERSON—ADAIR.—At Memphis, Tenn., April 90, Col. J. P. Anderson, Mershai of Washington Territory, to Miss Etta Adair. CHAP'IS.—BUSH.—At Grace Church, Uttea, May 10, by Rev. Mr. Lerds. Andrew A. Chayin, of New York City, to Sarah E. Bash, daughter of Martin Mart, Eer, of Citics.
DAVIS.—SHORTER—At Annepolis, Md., May 10, James R. Davis to Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles and Charity Shorter, all of Anterolis.

Americis.

On Tureday, May 3, 1853, by Rev. C. Lewis, Mr. Isaac Finmere Hall, of Paris, Kv., to Miss Kate Hurris, of Woodford.

HOBRON-BLYDENBURGH-In New London, Conn., May 18, 100 May 19, 100 May 1 on, M. D., (formerly of the Class of "'49 Y. C.") to M Abert Horizon, a. D., Mary E. Hiydeeburnh. M. J., April 28, Nathan Hill-May E. Histoeburnh. HILLYFR.—VANHART.—In Camden, N. J., April 28, Nathan Hill-yer, let of California, to Miss Account Vanhart, both of Trenton, N. J. LENT.—PHILLIPS.—At Poughtheepsie, N. Y., May 5, James Lent, of New York, to Miss Caroline Pailips, of Fishbill. LETCURNEAU—HANNAN.—At Detroit, May 9, Charles R. Letourneau, of Detroit, to Nancy Ann Haman, late of County Glare, Ire-

land.

MACY—ARCHER.—At Dolha' Ferry, on field day, 12th instant, se
macy to the order of the Religious Society of Friends, John H. Macy cording to the order of the Religious Society of Friends, John H. Macy to Sarat I., doughter of Steven Archer.

McCONKEY—HINT.—At Baltimore, May 11, Wim. McConkey, of New York, to Mass Margaret A, eldest daughter of Jesse Hunt.

FIKER—HORTON—At Gonben, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Snuderses, Jenne Riker, Jr., of Harlem, to Vashit W. Horton: desupher of the late Hon. Charles Bodie, of Bloominghurg, N.T.

RESTERSON—FILHIAM.—At Baltimore, May 8, Wim. Restorated Catherine Fulham, of Liverpool, England.

BALDWIN.—At his resistence on Buck Creek, Ohio, May 3, Joseph Baldwin, another of the pioneer settlers of Clark County, in the south year of his age. He has raised a large family of enterprising boys, several of whom have been extensive wholesale merchants in New-York

City, P.S.—in South Danvers, Mass., May 9, Mrs. Elizabeth Epps, agod EPPS.—in South Danvers, Mass., May 9, Mrs. Elizabeth Epps, agod 93 years, 5 months, 17 days. HABVEY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, May 11, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Kersiah H., wife of General Thomas W. Harvey, in consequence of injuries received in the railroad estas-

in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Kersish H., wife of General Thomas W. Harvey, in consequence of injuries received in the railroad catastrophe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 14th inst, at 2 o'cluck, from her late residence No. 31 East 31s. st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HODENPYL.—In Brookiya, May 9, of scattle fever, Victor B., som of A. J. and Einzabeth Hodenpyl, aged 3 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, trom his isther's residence, in Livingtons 4, 2d door from Hanover-place, our Sunday, 15th inst., at 15 o'clock.

HENSHAW.—At Flushing, L. L. on Friday morning, Mrs. Esther Henslaw, widow of the late Joshna Henshaw, Esq., aged 34.

Service will be performed at the bouse of her daughter, Mrs. Blair, at 17 M., on Saturday, 15th inst., which the friends of the family seminivited to ettend. The body will be removed to the family assistive invited to ettend. The body will be removed to the family assistive of Conn.—HALSTED.—At Newton, Susser Co., N. J., on Thursday, May 12. Chailes M. Haleted, in the sich year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, at Newton, our Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No., 222 the av., He remains will be taken to fireenwood for interment.

HOUSE.—In Otsen, Allegae, Co., Michigan, April 23, Kleazer H. House, aged 60 years, a native of Connecticut, from which place he removed to Mource County, in the State of New York, and in 1877, with his family, sought the far West.

KELLEY.—At Concord, N. H., April 27, Mrs. Rebecca Fletcher, with of the fine fair with of the series less feet here. Esq. of Burre, Mass.

Rev Elijah Flotcher, of Hopkinton, and sister of the first wife of Hon.
Daniel Webster.

LEF - At Lancaster, Mass. Mrs. Anna P. Lee, agod 78 years, wife
of the late Seih Lee. Esq., of Burre, Mass.

PLATTS - In Georgetown, Mass. May 10, Coloman Platts, aged 49
years and 7 months.

PELL.—At Bratis boro', Vt. May 5, Gertrude, dasghter of the late
Ferns Fell, of New York City, agod 19.

REYNOLDS - At Balimore, May 11, John Reynolds, of Lancaster,
Pa. a native of Strasburg Township, and once editor of The Lancaster,
Journal. He took charge of that paper about 120, and conducted its
for a number of years. Upon the retirement from editorial ille, he
moved to Cornwall Iron Works. He remained at Cornwall until about
at a verse since. He was about 67 years of sag.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 13, Mrs. Martin B., wife of
Rev. George W. Wood. Secretary of the A. S. C. F. M.
The rirends of Mr. Wood and the family are invited to stage.

Adams et., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange

